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6 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
7 **FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**

8
9 Earl Richard Shupe,

No. CV-22-00529-TUC-RM

10 Petitioner,

ORDER

11 v.

12 Pima County Adult Probation Department,
13 et al.,

14 Respondents.

15 Pending before the Court is a Report and Recommendation (“R&R”) by
16 Magistrate Judge Michael A. Ambri (Doc. 22), recommending that this Court dismiss
17 Petitioner Earl Richard Shupe’s Amended Petition Under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 for Writ of
18 Habeas Corpus (“Amended Petition”) (Doc. 7). Petitioner filed an Objection (Doc. 27),
19 which is fully briefed (Docs. 28, 29).

20 **I. Background**

21 Petitioner was convicted after a bench trial in the Pima County Consolidated
22 Justice Court on June 11, 2019, of one count of misdemeanor assault. (Doc. 7-2 at 4;
23 Doc. 18-1 at 14.)¹ The trial court sentenced him to 12 months of supervised probation
24 and ordered him to attend 26 sessions of domestic violence offender treatment. (Doc. 7-2
25 at 4; Doc. 18-1 at 14.) The Pima County Superior Court affirmed his conviction on direct
26 appeal. (Doc. 18-1 at 3-10.)² The Superior Court described the facts of Petitioner’s case

27 ¹ All record citations herein refer to the docket and page numbers generated by the
28 Court’s electronic filing system.

² Arizona law provides that a criminal defendant may appeal the final judgment of a
justice court to the superior court. A.R.S. § 22-371(A).

1 as follows:³

2 On July 29, 2018, Mr. Shupe was angry that his wife, Maria Shupe (“Mrs.
3 Shupe”) had received an order of protection against him and was
4 considering divorce. He became more angry when Mrs. Shupe tried to
5 prevent him from taking the family dog with him as he was leaving. Mr.
6 Shupe put his hands around Mrs. Shupe’s neck and strangled her. He also
7 pushed Mrs. Shupe’s sister, Maria Macias. Mr. Shupe then fled in his
8 vehicle. Mrs. Shupe and her sister phoned the police to report the assaults.
9 The State filed charges against Mr. Shupe, alleging two counts of
10 misdemeanor assault under A.R.S. § 13-1203(A)(1).

11 Prior to trial, after having worked with multiple attorneys, Mr. Shupe chose
12 to represent himself. He filed multiple motions on his own behalf,
13 including motions for production of SD cards, medical records and CDs;
14 funds for expert witnesses, transcription of tape recordings; and to continue
15 and stay the proceedings. On April 11, 2019, the trial judge set the case for
16 trial on June 11, 2019, without objection from Shupe. On May 15, 2019,
17 the trial court affirmed the trial date for an estimated length of one hour.
18 On May 28, 2021, after Mr. Shupe requested more time for trial, the Court
19 enlarged the time for trial to two hours.

20 On June 11, 2019, the trial court conducted the bench trial. Mr. Shupe,
21 representing himself, continuously interrupted as the trial judge tried to
22 control the courtroom, and demonstrated confusion or lack of knowledge
23 concerning applicable rules of evidence and trial procedure. Ultimately,
24 when all evidence had been presented, the trial court found Mr. Shupe
25 guilty of assault against Mrs. Shupe, and not guilty of assault against Mrs.
26 Shupe’s sister.

27 (Doc. 18-1 at 3-4.)

28 After the Superior Court affirmed his conviction, Petitioner filed a notice of
1 appeal, but the Arizona Court of Appeals found that it lacked jurisdiction and dismissed
2 the appeal. (Doc. 18-1 at 47, 49, 51.)⁴ Petitioner avers that he filed a Rule 32 Petition for
3 Post-Conviction Relief on May 9, 2022. (Doc. 7 at 4; Doc. 21 at 5.) In support of this
4 averment, Petitioner points to a docket entry from his Pima County Consolidated Justice
5 Court case labeled “CRM-PETITION.” (Doc. 21-1 at 26.) He also submits an unsigned
6 and undated Rule 32 Petition that does not bear a judicial time-stamp. (*Id.* at 30-56.)

29 ³ The state court’s factual findings are entitled to a presumption of correctness, and
30 Petitioner has failed to identify clear and convincing evidence to rebut the presumption of
31 correctness. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2254(e)(1) (in a § 2254 habeas proceeding, “a
32 determination of a factual issue made by a State court shall be presumed to be correct,”
33 and the petitioner bears “the burden of rebutting the presumption of correctness by clear
34 and convincing evidence”).

35 ⁴ With limited exceptions not relevant here, Arizona law does not allow for an appeal
36 from the judgment of a superior court in an action appealed from a justice court. *See*
37 A.R.S. § 22-375.

1 Petitioner claims that the Rule 32 Petition was denied by “minute entry.” (Doc. 7 at 4;
 2 Doc. 21 at 5.) Petitioner avers that he did not appeal the denial. (Doc. 7 at 6; *see also*
 3 Doc. 21 at 5.)⁵

4 On January 4, 2023, Petitioner filed a petition for writ of mandamus, arguing that
 5 the trial court’s requirement that he participate in domestic violence classes violated his
 6 right to religious freedom. (Doc. 18-1 at 53-56.) The petition was construed as a Rule 32
 7 petition for post-conviction relief and was denied on June 12, 2023. (*Id.* at 61-62; Doc.
 8 21-1 at 19-21.)

9 Petitioner initiated the above-captioned habeas action on November 22, 2022
 10 (Doc. 1), and he filed the operative Amended Petition on January 27, 2023 (Doc. 7).⁶

11 **II. Standard of Review**

12 A district judge must “make a de novo determination of those portions” of a
 13 magistrate judge’s “report or specified proposed findings or recommendations to which
 14 objection is made.” 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). The advisory committee’s notes to Rule
 15 72(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure state that, “[w]hen no timely objection is
 16 filed, the court need only satisfy itself that there is no clear error on the face of the record
 17 in order to accept the recommendation” of a magistrate judge. Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b)
 18 advisory committee’s note to 1983 addition. *See also Johnson v. Zema Sys. Corp.*, 170
 19 F.3d 734, 739 (7th Cir. 1999) (“If no objection or only partial objection is made, the
 20 district court judge reviews those unobjected portions for clear error.”); *Prior v. Ryan*,
 21 CV 10-225-TUC-RCC, 2012 WL 1344286, at *1 (D. Ariz. Apr. 18, 2012) (reviewing for
 22 clear error unobjected-to portions of Report and Recommendation). A district judge
 23 “may accept, reject, or modify, in whole or in part, the findings or recommendations
 24 made by the magistrate judge.” 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1).

25
 26 ⁵ The record is ambiguous concerning this post-conviction proceeding, but the Court need
 27 not attempt to resolve the ambiguity, because Petitioner avers that he did not seek review
 28 in the Pima County Superior Court of the dismissal of the Rule 32 petition (Doc. 7 at 6)
 and, therefore, Petitioner did not fairly present any claims raised in the Rule 32 petition to
 the highest available state court (Doc. 22 at 10-11).

⁶ There is no dispute that Petitioner’s federal habeas action is timely under 28 U.S.C. §
 2244(d)(1). (*See* Doc. 18 at 6-7.)

1 The writ of habeas corpus affords relief to persons “in custody in violation of the
 2 Constitution or laws or treaties of the United States.” 28 U.S.C. § 2254(a). The
 3 provisions of the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (“AEDPA”)
 4 apply to a petition for writ of habeas corpus filed by a state prisoner after April 24, 1996.
 5 *See Patterson v. Stewart*, 251 F.3d 1243, 1245 (9th Cir. 2001). AEDPA provides that
 6 habeas relief will not be granted “with respect to any claim that was adjudicated on the
 7 merits” in state court unless the prior adjudication of the claim:

8 (1) resulted in a decision that was contrary to, or involved an unreasonable
 9 application of, clearly established Federal law, as determined by the
 10 Supreme Court of the United States; or
 11 (2) resulted in a decision that was based on an unreasonable determination
 12 of the facts in light of the evidence presented in the State court
 proceeding.

13 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d). A state court decision is contrary to federal law “if the state court
 14 arrives at a conclusion opposite to that reached by [the United States Supreme Court] on
 15 a question of law or if the state court decides a case differently than [the Supreme Court
 16 has] on a set of materially indistinguishable facts.” *Williams v. Taylor*, 529 U.S. 362,
 17 412-13 (2000). A state court decision involves an unreasonable application of federal
 18 law “if the state court identifies the correct governing legal principle from [the Supreme
 19 Court’s] decisions but unreasonably applies that principle to the facts of the prisoner’s
 20 case.” *Id.*

21 Federal habeas claims are subject to the “exhaustion rule,” which requires, with
 22 limited exceptions, that a petitioner exhaust state judicial remedies before seeking federal
 23 habeas relief. 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b)(1)(A). To exhaust a federal constitutional claim, a
 24 petitioner must provide the highest state court with a fair opportunity to consider the
 25 claim. *Weaver v. Thompson*, 197 F.3d 359, 363-64 (9th Cir. 1999). To fairly present a
 26 claim, the petitioner must alert the state court to the federal nature of the claim. *Baldwin
 27 v. Reese*, 541 U.S. 27, 32-33 (2004); *Duncan v. Henry*, 513 U.S. 364, 365-66 (1995); *see also Davis v. Silva*, 511 F.3d 1005, 1011 (9th Cir. 2008) (petitioner may alert state court

1 to federal nature of claim by citing federal case law). In the case of a petitioner in
 2 custody pursuant to a judgment imposed by the Pima County Justice Court, the highest
 3 state court available is the Pima County Superior Court. *See Bales v. Dupnik*, No. CV
 4 12-00483-TUC-BPV, 2014 WL 1794277, at *3 (D. Ariz. May 6, 2014); A.R.S. § 22-
 5 375.

6 A claim is technically exhausted but procedurally defaulted if the petitioner failed
 7 to raise it in state court and independent and adequate state procedural rules would now
 8 bar the state court's consideration of the claim. *Cooper v. Neven*, 641 F.3d 322, 327 (9th
 9 Cir. 2011). A federal habeas court may not review a procedurally defaulted claim unless
 10 the habeas petitioner "can demonstrate cause for the default and actual prejudice as a
 11 result of the alleged violation of federal law, or demonstrate that failure to consider the
 12 claims will result in a fundamental miscarriage of justice." *Coleman v. Thompson*, 501
 13 U.S. 722, 750 (1991). To establish "cause," a petitioner must demonstrate that "some
 14 objective factor external to the defense impeded" the petitioner's "efforts to comply with
 15 the State's procedural rule." *Id.* at 753. To establish "prejudice," a petitioner must
 16 demonstrate actual, not possible, harm resulting from the alleged violation. *See Murray*
 17 *v. Carrier*, 477 U.S. 478, 494 (1986)). To establish a "fundamental miscarriage of
 18 justice," a petitioner must "show that it is more likely than not that no reasonable juror
 19 would have found [him] guilty beyond a reasonable doubt." *Schlup v. Delo*, 513 U.S.
 20 298, 327 (1995).

21 **III. Jurisdiction**

22 The in-custody requirement of 28 U.S.C. § 2254(a) "is jurisdictional and therefore
 23 it is the first question [the Court] must consider." *Bailey v. Hill*, 599 F.3d 976, 978 (9th
 24 Cir. 2010) (internal quotation marks omitted). To satisfy the in-custody requirement, a
 25 petitioner must show that he was serving a term of incarceration or probation pursuant to
 26 the conviction at issue at the time he filed his § 2254 petition. *Wright v. Alaska*, 47 F.4th
 27 954, 956 (9th Cir. 2022). The petitioner's "subsequent release from custody does not
 28 itself deprive the federal habeas court of its statutory jurisdiction." *Bailey*, 599 F.3d at

1 979.

2 In a memorandum in support of his Amended Petition, Petitioner avers that, at the
 3 time of filing, he “remain[ed] to be under supervision” and that he “ha[d] yet to begin”
 4 his domestic violence classes and “thereby ha[d] on-going consequences of sentence.”
 5 (Doc. 7-1 at 1.) Respondents aver in their Response to Petitioner’s Amended Petition
 6 that Petitioner had not begun to serve his sentence of probation at the time he filed this
 7 habeas action, because the sentence was stayed until the appeal process was completed
 8 and/or abandoned, and Petitioner had a pending state-court post-conviction proceeding at
 9 the time he filed this action. (Doc. 18 at 3 n.2.)

10 The record reflects that, on July 5, 2019, the trial court suspended Petitioner’s term
 11 of supervised probation until completion or abandonment of the appeal process. (Doc.
 12 18-1 at 16.) It appears that the stay was lifted on November 6, 2022, shortly before
 13 Petitioner initiated this habeas action. (See Doc. 21-1 at 28.) Accordingly, the record
 14 indicates that at the time Petitioner initiated this habeas action, he was still serving his 12-
 15 month term of probation. Accordingly, the Court finds that it has jurisdiction under 28
 16 U.S.C. § 2254(a).

17 **IV. Objection to R&R**

18 In the R&R, Magistrate Judge Ambri finds that some of Petitioner’s claims are
 19 non-cognizable on federal habeas review, some are procedurally defaulted, and others fail
 20 on the merits. (Doc. 22.) Petitioner raises specific objections to some but not all portions
 21 of the R&R. (Doc. 27.) The Court has reviewed all unobjected-to portions of the R&R
 22 for clear error and has found none.⁷

23 The Court reviews the objected-to portions of the R&R de novo, as follows.

24

25 ⁷ In Claim II of his Amended Petition, Petitioner argues that the trial court made arbitrary
 26 and capricious findings. (Doc. 7 at 7; Doc. 7-1 at 7-10.) The R&R finds that this claim is
 27 procedurally defaulted because, although Petitioner raised the claim in his direct appeal,
 28 he failed to inform the Superior Court of the federal nature of the claim. (Doc. 22 at 10-
 11.) In his Objection, Petitioner argues that Magistrate Judge Ambri failed to address the
 trial court’s arbitrary and capricious findings; however, Petitioner does not raise any
 specific objections to the R&R’s conclusion that this claim is procedurally defaulted.
 (See Doc. 27 at 10.) In the absence of a specific objection, the Court has reviewed the
 R&R’s analysis of the procedural default of Claim II for clear error, and has found none.

A. Claim I: Denial of Exculpatory Evidence

In Claim I of his Amended Petition, Petitioner alleges: "Stare Decisis; Denial of Exculpatory Evidence," including (1) denial of a Drexel Fire Department run report; (2) denial of funds to transcribe a tape recording; (3) denial of an SD card; and (4) denial of evidence that Mrs. Shupe was having an affair. (Doc. 7 at 5.)⁸

1. Denial of Drexel Fire Department Run Report

In Claim I(1) of his Amended Petition, Petitioner argues that the trial court precluded him from introducing into evidence a “run report” from the Drexel Fire Department, which Petitioner avers would have shown that, upon the arrival of paramedics at the scene, Mrs. Shupe showed no signs of having been strangled. (Doc. 7 at 5; Doc. 7-1 at 2-5.) Petitioner asserts that the trial court’s failure to allow him access to the run report violated his right to obtain impeachment evidence, his right to present a defense, and his rights under *Brady v. Maryland*, 373 U.S. 83 (1963). (Doc. 7-1 at 3.) Petitioner raised this claim in his opening brief on direct appeal in the Pima County Superior Court (Doc. 21-1 at 72-73), although Respondents argue that he failed to sufficiently exhaust it as a federal constitutional claim (Doc. 18 at 12-13). The Superior Court interpreted the claim as asserting a *Brady* violation and rejected the claim on the merits, finding that Petitioner “failed to establish the existence of the report or that the State had access to it.” (Doc. 18-1 at 8.) The Superior Court also found generally that Petitioner “failed to meet his burden of showing trial error,” and “failed to establish a due process violation based upon the trial court’s rulings on the admission of evidence at trial, judicial misconduct, or prosecutorial misconduct.” (*Id.* at 5, 8.)

The R&R assumes without deciding that this claim was properly exhausted and recommends denying it on the merits, finding that the state court's rejection of the claim

⁸ To the extent Petitioner argues in his Amended Petition that the trial court violated state law in failing to allow him to access and present the evidence at issue, the Court notes that “federal habeas corpus relief does not lie for errors of state law.” *Estelle v. McGuire*, 502 U.S. 62, 67 (1991). “In conducting habeas review, a federal court is limited to deciding whether a conviction violated the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States.” *Id.* at 68. Accordingly, any arguments that the trial court violated state law are non-cognizable on federal habeas review.

1 was not unreasonable under AEDPA because Petitioner makes no showing that the
 2 Drexel fire department run report exists or that it contains exculpatory information.
 3 (Doc. 22 at 6-7.) The R&R further concludes that, even if the run report exists, it is
 4 unlikely that its admission at trial would have affected the verdict given the other
 5 evidence presented, including a photograph showing red marks on Mrs. Shupe's neck or
 6 collarbone, the testimony of Mrs. Shupe and her sister, and the police reports and medical
 7 records. (*Id.* at 7.) In his Objection, Petitioner argues that he is not required to prove the
 8 run report exists in order to gain access to it; he implies that the report must exist because
 9 the Drexel fire department was legally required to create the report; and he asserts that
 10 the report must be exculpatory because he did not strangle Mrs. Shupe and the
 11 paramedics' examination of her would show that she did not have signs of strangulation.
 12 (Doc. 27 at 2-4.)

13 Under *Brady*, the prosecution must disclose evidence in the government's
 14 possession if the evidence is material and favorable to the defendant. *Woods v. Sinclair*,
 15 764 F.3d 1109, 1127 (9th Cir. 2014). To prevail on a *Brady* claim, a petitioner must
 16 prove (1) the evidence at issue is exculpatory or impeaching; (2) the prosecution willfully
 17 or inadvertently suppressed the evidence; and (3) "there is a reasonable probability that
 18 the result of the trial would have been different if the suppressed evidence had been
 19 disclosed to the defense." *Id.* (citing *Strickler v. Greene*, 527 U.S. 263, 281-82, 289
 20 (1999)) (internal quotation and alteration marks omitted). "A 'reasonable probability' is
 21 a probability sufficient to undermine confidence in the outcome." *United States v.*
 22 *Bagley*, 473 U.S. 667, 682 (1985). A habeas petitioner cannot establish a *Brady* claim by
 23 merely speculating that withheld evidence would have been favorable or material.
 24 *Runningeagle v. Ryan*, 686 F.3d 758, 767 (9th Cir. 2012).

25 Here, Petitioner merely speculates that the run report exists and that it contains
 26 exculpatory information, which is insufficient to establish a *Brady* claim. Furthermore,
 27 even if Petitioner could prove that the Drexel fire department's run report exists and that
 28 the report shows paramedics did not find "any of the over twenty symptoms" that

1 Petitioner asserts “a strangulation victim would exhibit” (Doc. 7-1 at 3), Petitioner still
 2 cannot show a reasonable probability that the result of his trial would have been different
 3 if the run report had been disclosed to him. Dr. Russell Madsen, the emergency room
 4 physician who treated Mrs. Shupe on July 29, 2018, testified at Petitioner’s trial that he
 5 diagnosed Mrs. Shupe with a neck strain based on her reports of pain with movement and
 6 palpation, and that her MRI was negative for any bony abnormality of the cervical
 7 thoracic spine. (Doc. 1-4 at 3-4, 8.) Dr. Madsen further testified that the list of
 8 symptoms to which Petitioner refers are symptoms that a pathologist would normally see
 9 in someone who has been strangled to death, and that most patients who are only
 10 momentarily strangled will not show those symptoms. (*Id.* at 10.) If the Drexel fire
 11 department run report exists and shows that paramedics did not find the symptoms of
 12 strangulation to which Petitioner refers, the evidence would have been cumulative to Dr.
 13 Madsen’s testimony and of low probative value. There is no reasonable probability that
 14 such evidence would have altered the result of Petitioner’s trial, given the other testimony
 15 and evidence presented, including the testimony of Mrs. Shupe and her sister and the
 16 photographs of Mrs. Shupe taken shortly after the incident. The Pima County Superior
 17 Court’s rejection of Petitioner’s *Brady* claim was not contrary to or an unreasonable
 18 application of Supreme Court precedent, nor did the Superior Court’s decision rest on an
 19 unreasonable determination of the facts. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d).

20 To the extent Petitioner is arguing in Claim I(1) that the trial court erred in
 21 refusing to allow him to introduce the Drexel fire department run report into evidence,
 22 Petitioner is not entitled to habeas relief on that claim. “[T]he Constitution guarantees
 23 criminal defendants a meaningful opportunity to present a complete defense.” *Crane v.*
 24 *Kentucky*, 476 U.S. 683, 690 (1986) (internal quotation marks omitted). But “[a]
 25 defendant’s right to present relevant evidence is not unlimited[.]” *United States v.*
 26 *Scheffler*, 523 U.S. 303, 308 (1998). The Constitution leaves judges with “wide latitude
 27 to exclude evidence that is repetitive, only marginally relevant, or poses an undue risk of
 28 harassment, prejudice, or confusion of the issues.” *Crane*, 476 U.S. at 689-90 (1986)

1 (internal quotation and alteration marks omitted). Petitioner has not shown that the trial
 2 court's discretionary exclusion of evidence violated the Constitution or that the Pima
 3 County Superior Court's upholding of the trial court's evidentiary rulings was contrary to
 4 or an unreasonable application of clearly established Supreme Court precedent. *See*
 5 *Brown v. Horell*, 644 F.3d 969, 983 (9th Cir. 2011) (noting that no Supreme Court case
 6 has squarely addressed or established a standard for evaluating a state court's
 7 discretionary exclusion of evidence in the context of a defendant's right to present a
 8 complete defense).

9 The Court will overrule Petitioner's Objection and adopt the R&R's
 10 recommendation to deny Claim I(1) of the Amended Petition.

11 **2. Denial of Funds to Transcribe Tape Recording**

12 In Claim I(2) of the Amended Petition, Petitioner argues that the trial court
 13 violated his constitutional right to present evidence by refusing to provide him with funds
 14 to transcribe a tape recording of a conversation he had with his wife two days prior to the
 15 alleged incident. (Doc. 7-1 at 5-6.) In his opening brief on direct appeal in the Pima
 16 County Superior Court, Petitioner argued that the denial of funds to transcribe the tape
 17 recording violated his due process right to impeach Mrs. Shupe. (Doc. 21-1 at 74.) The
 18 Superior Court interpreted this claim as a *Brady* claim and rejected it on the merits.
 19 (Doc. 18-1 at 8.) The Superior Court also found generally that Petitioner "failed to meet
 20 his burden of showing trial error," and "failed to establish a due process violation based
 21 upon the trial court's rulings on the admission of evidence at trial, judicial misconduct, or
 22 prosecutorial misconduct." (*Id.* at 5, 8.) The Superior Court noted that Petitioner never
 23 disclosed the tape recording at issue to the prosecution. (*Id.* at 7.)

24 The R&R assumes without deciding that this claim was properly exhausted and
 25 recommends denying it on the merits, finding that the state court's rejection of the claim
 26 was not unreasonable under AEDPA standards because Petitioner presents no evidence to
 27 support his assertion that the tape recording contains exculpatory material. (Doc. 22 at 7-
 28 8.) In his Objection, Petitioner argues that he could have used a transcript of the tape

1 recording to impeach Mrs. Shupe's credibility, because the recording shows that Mrs.
 2 Shupe had a propensity for violence and that she was delusional and mentally impaired.
 3 (Doc. 27 at 4-5.)

4 “[W]hen a State brings its judicial power to bear on an indigent defendant in a
 5 criminal proceeding, it must take steps to assure that the defendant has a fair opportunity
 6 to present his defense.” *Ake v. Oklahoma*, 470 U.S. 68, 76 (1985). “[A] criminal trial is
 7 fundamentally unfair if the State proceeds against an indigent defendant without making
 8 certain that he has access to the raw materials integral to the building of an effective
 9 defense.” *Id.* at 77. But here, there is no evidence in the record supporting Petitioner’s
 10 self-serving assertions that the tape recording at issue contains relevant, exculpatory
 11 material. Petitioner has not even shown that the recording contains admissible evidence,
 12 much less that obtaining a transcription of the tape recording was integral to his ability to
 13 mount an effective defense. The Court will overrule Petitioner’s Objection and adopt the
 14 R&R’s recommendation to deny Claim I(2) of the Amended Petition.

15 **3. Denial of SD Card**

16 In Claim I(3) of his Amended Petition, Petitioner argues that the trial court
 17 violated his due process right to present evidence when it refused to allow him to
 18 introduce an SD memory card that Petitioner asserts he could have used to impeach Mrs.
 19 Shupe at trial. (Doc. 7-1 at 6.) In his opening brief on direct appeal in the Pima County
 20 Superior Court, Petitioner argued that the SD card constituted exculpatory impeachment
 21 evidence, and that “the deprivation of it to the [Petitioner] was a violation of his rights.”
 22 (Doc. 21-1 at 76.) The Superior Court found generally that Petitioner “failed to meet his
 23 burden of showing trial error,” and “failed to establish a due process violation based upon
 24 the trial court’s rulings on the admission of evidence at trial, judicial misconduct, or
 25 prosecutorial misconduct.” (Doc. 18-1 at 5, 8.)

26 The R&R assumes without deciding that this claim was properly exhausted and
 27 recommends denying it on the merits, finding that the state court’s rejection of the claim
 28 was not unreasonable under AEDPA standards because Petitioner presents no evidence to

1 support his assertion that his wife lied about having an incriminating SD card. (Doc. 22
 2 at 8-9.) In his Objection, Petitioner argues that he “needed not to provide proof of a
 3 constitutional violation, only to provide proof that the SD card contained evidence of a
 4 crime, and that said SD card could be used to impeach Ms. Shupe, and to support the
 5 Petitioner as corroborative evidence of the creditability [sic] of Ms. Shupe as a witness.”
 6 (Doc. 27 at 5-6.)

7 Petitioner failed to properly exhaust this claim in state court. Although Petitioner
 8 raised the claim in his direct appeal, he alleged only that the trial court’s failure to order
 9 production of the SD card violated his rights, without specifying any federal right. (See
 10 Doc. 21-1 at 76.) Petitioner did not alert the state court to the fact that he was asserting a
 11 claim under the United States Constitution. *See Duncan*, 513 U.S. at 365-66. Petitioner
 12 cannot return to state court to exhaust the claim now. *See* Ariz. R. Crim. P. 32.2(a),
 13 32.4(b)(3). The claim is procedurally defaulted, and Petitioner has not shown cause and
 14 prejudice or a miscarriage of justice to overcome the procedural default. Even assuming,
 15 as does the R&R, that this claim is properly exhausted, it fails on the merits because
 16 Petitioner presents no evidence to support his assertions concerning the SD card.
 17 Accordingly, the Court will overrule Petitioner’s Objection and adopt the R&R’s
 18 recommendation to deny Claim I(3) of the Amended Petition.

19 **4. Failure to Disclose Evidence of Affair**

20 In Claim I(4) of the Amended Petition, Petitioner argues that the prosecution
 21 failed to disclose to him that his wife was having an affair, which Petitioner argues shows
 22 that Mrs. Shupe had a motive for filing false charges of domestic violence against him.
 23 (Doc. 7-1 at 6.) In his opening brief on direct appeal in the Pima County Superior Court,
 24 Petitioner argued that the prosecutor failed to disclose a romantic relationship in which
 25 Mrs. Shupe was involved, and that the failure to disclose the relationship denied
 26 Petitioner his right to effectively cross-examine Mrs. Shupe. (Doc. 21-1 at 81.) The
 27 Superior Court found that Petitioner failed to establish a *Brady* claim because he “failed
 28 to demonstrate that the State had evidence of an extra-marital affair,” failed to

1 demonstrate how any such evidence “would be material to guilt or punishment,” and
 2 failed to show “that the result of the proceeding probably would have been different had
 3 such evidence been disclosed.” (Doc. 18-1 at 7-8.)

4 The R&R assumes without deciding that this claim was properly exhausted and
 5 recommends denying it on the merits, finding that the state court’s rejection of the claim
 6 was not unreasonable under AEDPA standards because Petitioner presents no evidence to
 7 show that the prosecution had evidence of an affair at the time of his trial. (Doc. 22 at 9.)
 8 In his Objection, Petitioner argues that the prosecution was in contact, on numerous
 9 occasions, with a man named Mr. Atkinson, with whom Petitioner alleges Mrs. Shupe
 10 was having an affair. (Doc. 27 at 6.) Petitioner argues that evidence of an affair between
 11 Mr. Atkinson and Mrs. Shupe was exculpatory because it would have undermined Mrs.
 12 Shupe’s testimony and character. (*Id.*)

13 Petitioner has failed to show that the Pima County Superior Court’s rejection of
 14 this claim was contrary to or an unreasonable application of United States Supreme Court
 15 precedent, or that the Superior Court’s decision was based on an unreasonable
 16 determination of the facts in light of the evidence presented in state court. *See* 28 U.S.C.
 17 § 2254(d). Petitioner has not presented evidence proving that the prosecution suppressed
 18 evidence of an affair between Mrs. Shupe and Mr. Atkinson, nor has Petitioner shown
 19 that the result of his trial probably would have been different had such evidence been
 20 disclosed. The Court will overrule Petitioner’s Objection and adopt the R&R’s
 21 recommendation to deny Claim I(4).

22 **B. Claim III: Prosecutorial Misconduct—Enlarged Photograph**

23 In Claim III of his Amended Petition, Petitioner alleges that the prosecution
 24 committed misconduct in a variety of ways. (Doc. 7 at 8; Doc. 7-1 at 10-15.) The R&R
 25 addressed each subpart of Claim III (Doc. 22 at 11-12), but Petitioner raises a specific
 26 objection only to the R&R’s analysis of the portion of Claim III that alleges the
 27 prosecution engaged in misconduct by introducing an enlarged photograph of red marks
 28 on Mrs. Shupe’s collarbone area. (Doc. 27 at 6-8; *see also* Doc. 7-1 at 10-12.) In his

1 opening brief on direct appeal in the Pima County Superior Court, Petitioner argued that
 2 the prosecution improperly submitted seven photographs that “appeared to be enhanced
 3 and enlarged . . . to create an impression that the slight red marks on Mrs. Shupe[’s]
 4 collarbone, were actually on Mrs. Shupe’s neck.” (Doc. 21-1 at 79.) The Superior Court
 5 rejected this claim, finding that Petitioner did “not allege that the photographs were
 6 altered in any way or that the person in the photographs was not Mrs. Shupe,” and that
 7 “[m]ere enlargement of a photograph does not constitute misconduct.” (Doc. 18-1 at 7.)

8 The R&R recommends finding that the state court’s rejection of the claim was not
 9 unreasonable under AEDPA standards because Petitioner has not shown that enlarging
 10 the photograph rendered the photographic evidence false. (Doc. 22 at 11-12.) In his
 11 Objection, Petitioner avers that the prosecution enlarged a photograph showing “tiny red
 12 marks” on Mrs. Shupe’s collarbone and, in doing so, made it appear as if the red marks
 13 were actually on Mrs. Shupe’s neck. (Doc. 27 at 7.)

14 “[A] conviction obtained through use of false evidence, known to be such by
 15 representatives of the State,” violates the Fourteenth Amendment. *Napue v. Illinois*, 360
 16 U.S. 264, 269 (1959). To prevail on a *Napue* claim, a habeas petitioner must show (1)
 17 that the evidence at issue “was actually false”; (2) that the prosecution knew or should
 18 have known that the evidence was false; and (3) that the false evidence was material.
 19 *Catlin v. Broomfield*, 124 F.4th 702, 741 (9th Cir. 2024).

20 Petitioner has not shown that the Pima County Superior Court’s rejection of this
 21 claim was contrary to or an unreasonable application of United States Supreme Court
 22 precedent, or that the Superior Court’s decision was based on an unreasonable
 23 determination of the facts in light of the evidence presented in the state-court proceeding.
 24 Petitioner fails to explain how enlarging a photograph could alter it in such a way that red
 25 marks on a person’s collarbone could instead appear to be on the person’s neck, and the
 26 record does not support Petitioner’s contention that the prosecution enlarged a
 27 photograph in a misleading manner. During Petitioner’s trial, Mrs. Shupe identified the
 28 photographs at issue and testified that they fairly and accurately showed her appearance

1 on July 29, 2018. (Doc. 1-2 at 49-50; Doc. 1-3 at 1-3.) The only reference to an enlarged
 2 photograph that this Court has been able to locate in the trial transcript occurred during
 3 Petitioner's closing argument, when Petitioner himself attempted to show the trial court a
 4 "close-up" of a photograph of Mrs. Shupe, arguing that "on close-up," the photograph did
 5 not show red marks on Mrs. Shupe's neck. (Doc. 1-5 at 24-25.) The trial court noted that
 6 there was no "close-up" of the photograph in evidence. (*Id.* at 25.)

7 Petitioner attached two photographs to his original § 2254 Petition in the above-
 8 captioned case, with notations indicating the first photograph was the original version of
 9 the prosecution's Exhibit 3 before enlargement, and the second photograph was a
 10 "fbracated [sic] enlargement of original State[']s exhbitt [sic] 3." (Doc. 1-7 at 50-51.)
 11 However, the second photograph appears to be a different photograph taken at a slightly
 12 different angle, rather than an enlargement of the first photograph. (*See id.*) The
 13 photographs are not marked as trial exhibits, and the record lacks sufficient foundation
 14 for the Court to determine whether the photographs were part of the state-court record
 15 and whether Petitioner's notations are accurate.

16 Because the Pima County Superior Court's rejection of this claim was reasonable
 17 under AEDPA standards, the Court will overrule Petitioner's Objection and adopt the
 18 R&R's recommendation to deny Claim III of the Amended Petition.

19 **IT IS ORDERED** that Petitioner's Objection (Doc. 27) is **overruled**, and
 20 Magistrate Judge Ambri's Report and Recommendation (Doc. 22) is **accepted and**
 21 **adopted**, as set forth above.

22 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Petitioner's Amended Petition Under 28
 23 U.S.C. § 2254 for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Doc. 7) is **denied**. The Clerk of Court is
 24 directed to enter final judgment in favor of Respondents and terminate the above-
 25 captioned case.

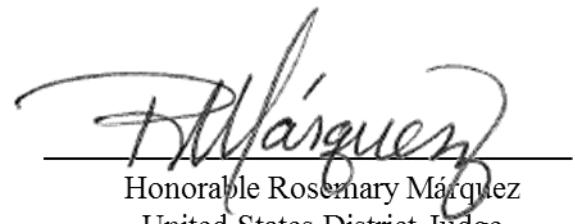
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1 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that, pursuant to Rule 11 of the Rules Governing
2 Section 2254 Cases and 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c), the Court declines to issue a certificate of
3 appealability, because Petitioner has not made a substantial showing of the denial of a
4 constitutional right, and reasonable jurists would not find the Court's ruling debatable.
5 *See Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000).

6 Dated this 10th day of March, 2025.

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11 Honorable Rosemary Márquez
12 United States District Judge

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